

# Gamma Ray Burst Discoveries with the Swift Mission

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October 29, 2007

## Outline

Long GRBs

Collapsar Understanding

Short GRBs

Afterglow

Reduced Trigger Threshold

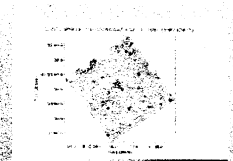
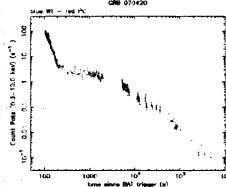
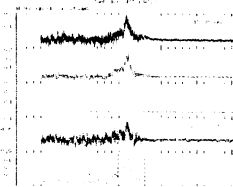
Hard X-ray Sky Survey



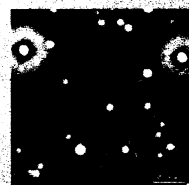
## Swift GRB from April 20

BAT prompt emission

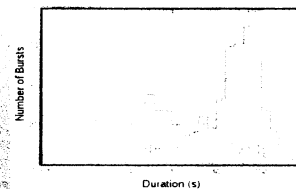
XRT afterglow lightcurve



UVOT images



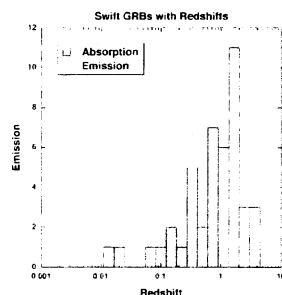
## Long GRBs



Kouveliotou et al. 1993

## 60 Swift Long GRB Redshifts

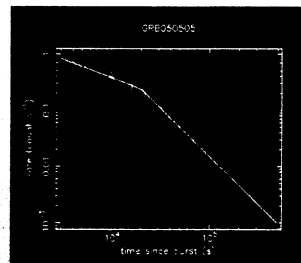
$\langle z \rangle = 2.3$



## GRB 050505

$z = 4.27$   
Duration = 60 s

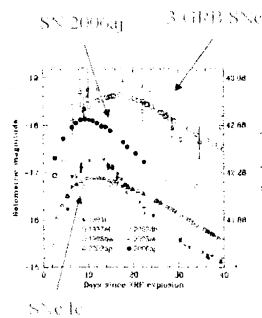
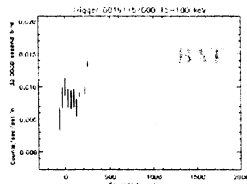
XRT



BAT

z	GRB	Optical/IR Brightness
6.29	050904	J = 18 @ 3 hrs
5.6	060927	I = 16 @ 2 min
5.3	050814	K = 18 @ 23 hrs
5.11	060522	R = 21 @ 1.5 hrs
4.9	060510B	J = 19 @ 2 hr
4.41	060223A	V = 18 @ 1 min
4.05	060206	V = 17 @ 1 min

## GRB 060218: GRB + Supernova



Super-long GRB - ~35 minutes

BAT, XRT, UVOT during GRB

$z = 0.033$   $d = 145$  Mpc

SN-2006aj SN Ib/c

$E_{\text{iso}} = \text{few } \times 10^{49} \text{ erg}$  - underluminous

$E_{\text{peak}} = 5 \text{ keV (XRT)}$

Campano et al., Mazzali et al., Pian et al., Soderberg et al.

Short GRBs

## Short GRB - Current Status

Swift short GRB observations

- 18 short bursts detected (+ 2 from HETE)
- 78% with X-ray afterglow detected by XRT (95% long GRBs)
- 28% with optical detection (58% long GRBs)
- ~50% with host IDs

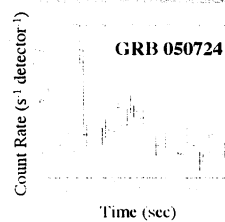
~1/2 shorts accompanied by soft extended emission up to 100 sec

Redshift range from  $z = 0.2$  to  $\sim 2$

- $\langle z \rangle_{\text{short}} = 0.6$
- $\langle z \rangle_{\text{long}} = 2.3$

Afterglow weaker than long GRBs

- $\langle F_X \rangle_{\text{short}} = 7 \times 10^{-10} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  ( $@ t_0 + 90 \text{ s}$ )
- $\langle F_X \rangle_{\text{long}} = 3 \times 10^{-9} \text{ erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  ( $@ t_0 + 90 \text{ s}$ )



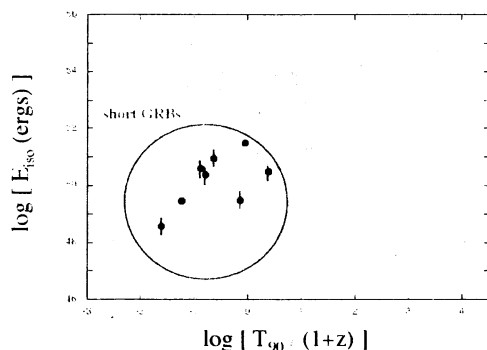
## Short GRB Redshifts

6.29	050904	2.04	070611
5.47	060927	1.95	050315
5.3	050814	1.71	050802
5.11	060522	1.55	051111
4.9	060510	1.51	060502A
4.41	060223A	1.50	070306
4.27	050505	1.49	060418
4.05	060206	1.44	050318
3.97	050730	1.31	061121
3.91	060210	1.29	050126
3.71	060605	1.26	061007
3.69	060906	1.13	060501
3.53	060115	1.17	070208
3.44	061108	0.97	070419A
3.43	060707	0.94	051016B
3.36	061222B	0.84	070318
3.34	050908	0.83	050804
3.24	050319	0.83	061217
3.21	060926	0.76	061110A
3.21	060526	0.70	060904B
3.08	060607A	0.65	050416A
2.95	070411	0.62	070612A
2.90	050401	0.61	05035A
2.83	050503	0.55	051221A
2.71	060714	0.54	060729
2.68	060604	0.48	060512
2.61	050829A	0.41	061210
2.59	070209	0.39	050808
2.40	060905	0.38	050725
2.35	051009A	0.32	060509B
2.25	070110	0.12	060614
2.31	070208	0.11	061201
2.30	061120	0.09	060805
2.28	050823C	0.03	060218

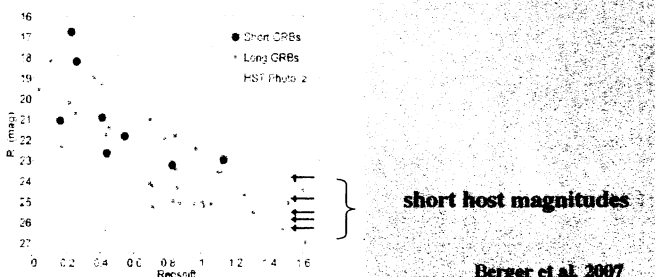
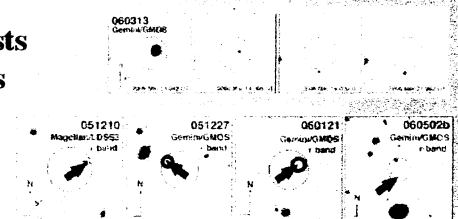
red = short GRBs

## Three Groups

Swift GRBs (mostly)

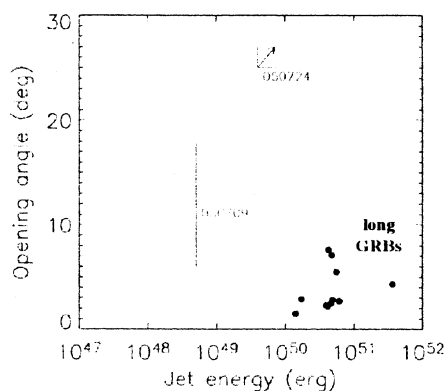


## Faint Short Hosts Large Distances



Berger et al. 2007

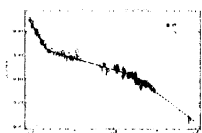
## Short GRB Beaming



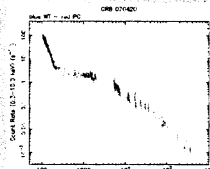
Burrows et al.

## Afterglows

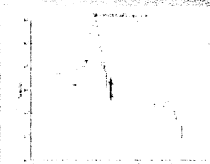
## Typical Swift X-ray Lightcurves



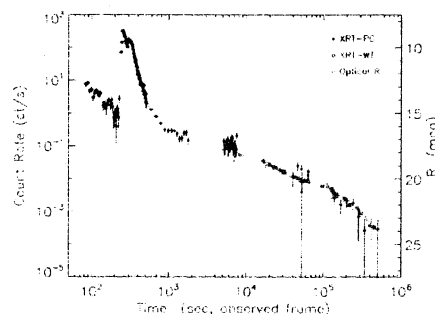
50% with  
bright early  
component



>30% with  
flares



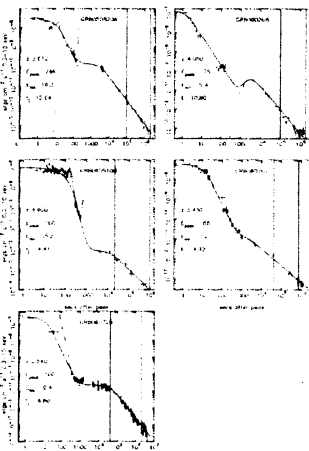
## Achromatic Jet Break - GRB 060526



$z=3.21$   
jet angle  $\approx 7^\circ$

Dai et al. 2007

## Puzzling Data



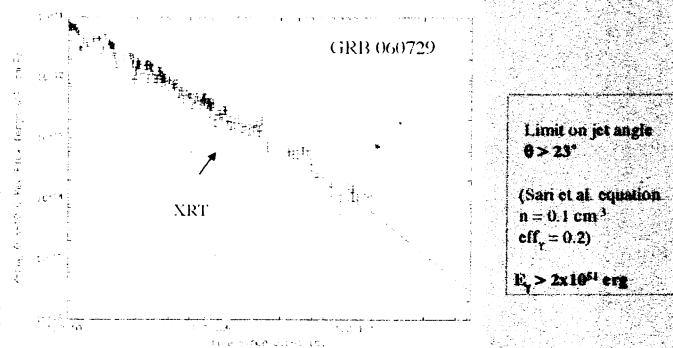
- Many GRBs do not show jet breaks
- In many other cases, optical and X-ray breaks are not coincident
- Complex shape of afterglow lightcurves makes jet break hard to find

Some argue that there is some evidence  
for achromatic breaks in many Swift GRBs

Curran et al. 2007

Willingale et al. 2007

## GRB 060729 - Long Afterglow



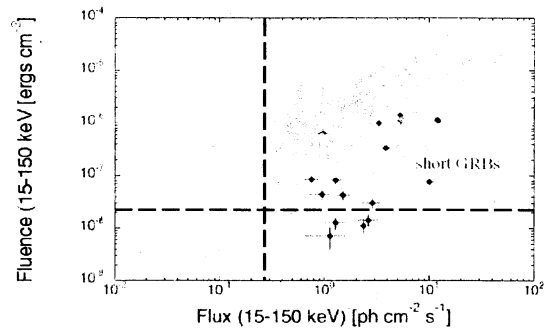
Limit on jet angle  
 $\theta > 23^\circ$   
(Sari et al. equation  
 $n = 0.1 \text{ cm}^{-3}$   
 $\text{eff}_\gamma = 0.2$ )  
 $E_\gamma > 2 \times 10^{51} \text{ erg}$

Grupe et al. 2007

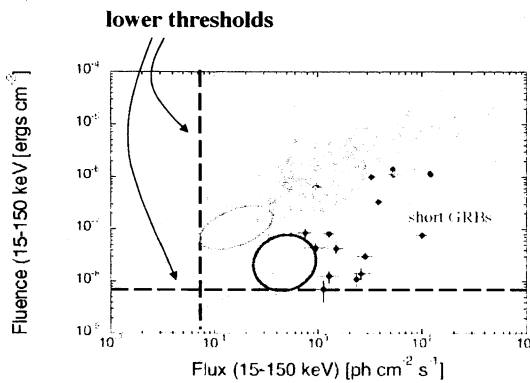
## New Initiatives

- **GRBs from slew data**
  - Collaboration with Grindlay group
  - Extra ~10 GRBs/yr
- **Lower BAT trigger thresholds**
  - 1-2 spacecraft slews per day
  - Real GRBs recognized by XRT/UVOT detection
  - Coincidence with nearby galaxies
  - Real GRB rate unknown, perhaps 20 GRBs/yr

## BAT Fluence and Flux Limits

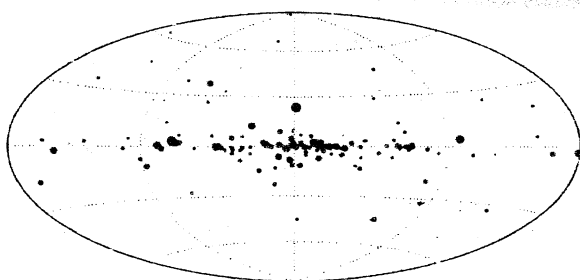


## BAT Fluence and Flux Limits



## BAT Sky Survey

## BAT Hard X-ray Survey



color coded by type  
size proportional to log BAT rate

- Galaxy cluster
- Broad AGN (Blazars, BL Lac, etc)
- Unabsorbed AGN (Sey, AGN, galaxy, etc)
- polar or supermassive remnant
- CV or star
- X-ray binary
- unknown

## Survey Results and Implications

- At 22 months 526 sources are detected
- Sensitivity is ~1 mCrab all sky
- Errors still dominated by statistics
- Early results
  - 15 gamma-ray blazars (one at  $z=3$ )
  - 3 symbiotic stars
  - Absorbed AGN (Sy 2's) are ~60% of BAT AGN
    - ⇒ Absorbed systems dominate AGN population in unbiased samples
- Implications
  - First complete knowledge of local AGN population
  - 7% of luminous ( $\sim 4.5$ ) galaxies in local universe have AGN

